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Will Gadgets Replace Humans for Spying?

The good old-fashioned art of spying has begun to suffer from the modern disease of automation. There are, of course, still a multitude of skulking agents



around, with their miniature cameras in cigarettes, miniature mikes in tie-pins, wrist-watch recorders, and transistors as small as the head of a wooden match. And these old-fashioned spies still use their invisible inks, secret codes and bribes of gold, sex and liquor.

But it appears that these fallible human spies, with all their paraphernalia

of thrillers, are being replaced by "spies in the sky," the peeping-tom satellites, and other such new-fangled electronic and photographic monitoring devices.

Allen W. Dulles, the former director of the CIA, who will discuss his views on the past, present, and future of espionage activities as part of the tele-special, *The Science of Spying*, has in past discussions pointed out the need for both men and machines in spying.

The conflicts, contradictions and oddities of spying, and the double standard of a free society engaging in secret espionage, will all be part of a special to be seen

SINCE OUR espionage

services gather information of all kinds — social, political, economic and cultural, as well as military—Dulles has said, "We need special techniques which are unique to secret intelligence operators to penetrate the security barriers of the Communist bloc. Science, technology, electronics, aeronautical and affiliated sciences play a major role."

"The overt work of the State and Defense departments is of great value," also said Dulles, "but not enough. In Russia we are faced with an antagonist who has raised the art of espionage to an unprecedented height, while developing collateral techniques of subversion and deception into a formidable political instrument of attack."

Seductive sirens, seducible suckers, all-seeing spy planes, disguises, spies spying on spies, stealthy agents with secret signs and stolen plans—these are part of TV's spying on spies, to be seen Tuesday at 9 p. m. on ch. 5.

In a closed, secret society, such as Russia, spies are much harder to place in strategic spots than in an open society such as ours. Said Dulles, "The possibility of cultivating agents behind the Iron Curtain without the knowledge of local police is so limited that no intelligence service is going to try to solve all its problems by this means." Thus the need for sky spies to supplement human agents.

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ON THE OTHER hand, Dulles doesn't feel we are lagging behind Russia in our espionage activities. There is a balance of sorts. Said Dulles, "The USSR has a very wide-flung apparatus. I think in many ways we are better than they are. In massive coverage, they are probably better than we are."

Dulles, in common with most authorities on espionage, feels that it is not always the intelligence materials that are available, as much as it is what is done with it. Thus, although electronic gadgetry can gather a mass of information, it can never tell us what is going on in the hearts and minds of the enemy, as can a strategically placed human spy.

Dulles has stated that "Intelligence will never be an exact science. It deals not only with the hardware, of power and battle, but with the uncertainties of human beings and human decision. There are always scores of intangibles and unpredictable, and, in fact, unknowables."